Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1362.] THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

LOST,

On the Road between this city and Baltimore,
A black leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing ſundry papers valuable only to the owner, alſo between three and four hundred dollars. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at the office of the editor No. 119 Cheſnut ſtreet, with the contents, particularly the papers, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and no queſtions aſked.

January 17.

For Sale,
Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES,

Three ſtories high, 16 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Front, between Race and Vine-ſtreets; Nos. 161 and 163.

They will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, either ſeparately or together. Apply to
JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.

January 13 d2w

A CARD.

If Monſieur G. H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

WANTED,

A *MECHANIC*, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, ſuch as are uſed at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT,
No. 401, North Front-ſtreet.

N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of ſtability.

Globe Mill, December 29 1796. §

Cheap French China.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible to ſupply their ſtore with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will ſell at prime coſt the remaining ſtock on hand, conſiſting of

Deſſert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaſter Vaſes
Looking Glaſſes, in gilt frames,
Beſides India Japan'd Toilet Deſks, Chairs, Tables and Quadrille Boxes.

PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-ſtreet.

December 5th. tt

FOR SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſchooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the beſt of white oak: ſhe is a faithful built veſſel, handſomely finiſhed off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to ſea without any expence on her hull, ſails or rigging: ſhe ſtows ſix hundred barrels; has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow from ſeventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No 9 0, corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets,

Or to the Captain on board ſaid ſchooner at Meſſrs. Willis and Yardley's wharf, adjoining Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf, where there is for ſale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels,

the beſt of American Meſs Beef, and ſome very excellent Boſton manufactured Chocolate.

December 26 §

For Sligo and Killibegs,
The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.
Alſo,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwftf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,
The Ship *DIANA*,
SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,
27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Mancheſter goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&ſtf

For Sale,
By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.
An Invoice of Cordage,

Conſiſting of different ſizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ſhip Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

FOR SALE,
About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to
Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-ſtreet

October 31. mwftf

NOTICE.

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.

*** A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be ſold on reaſonable terms.

January 12. ttstf

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,

Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this ſtate, to ſupply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Weſtward, by ground of the ſubſcriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, occaſioned by the loſs of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux.—All perſons concerned, are required to appear before two of the juſtices of the ſaid court, at the houſe of Thomas M'Kean, eſq. the Chief Juſtice of the ſtate, on the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their anſwer to the bill of the ſubſcriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, eſq. Prothonotary of the ſaid court.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

Paterſon Lottery.

FOR raiſing ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000	dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		100		2000
99		50		4950
200		25		5000
2000		10		20,000
5	Laſt drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,			5000
2332 Prizes.				44,450
4018 Blanks.				
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,				44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, the ſuperintendants of the Paterſon Lottery have requeſted the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to thoſe perſons who have purchaſed in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finiſhed. A liſt of the Blanks and Prizes may be ſeen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of	5000	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
90		50	4500
165		25	4125
The five laſt drawn tickets, 1000 each,			5000

Being all the valuable prizes, beſides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is conſiderably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increaſed, and it is worth the notice of thoſe who hold tickets in the old ſcheme, that they can exchange their tickets for thoſe in the above, if they apply ſoon, and at a moderate advance conſidering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all ſold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery ſoon finiſhed.

November 12. mws

Particular Teneriffe Wine.

50 Quarter-caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a ſuperior quality,
For Sale by
A. Marple & Iſrael W. Morris,
No. 60, Dock-ſtreet.

January 12 tts6

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

December 15. dtf

Boarding and Lodging

May be had at No. 62, Penn-ſtreet, in a creditable family

January 9

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

November 5.

Imported from London & Liverpool,
EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogſheads, well aſſorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glaſs of all ſizes
Two caſes of ſtationary
One cheſt of yellow Jeſuits Bark
Two caſes of Roll Arnotta
A ſmall conſignment of Roſe Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Baſket ſalt in hogſheads.

Alſo on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Holland gin in pipes, firſt quality
Anchors of different ſizes
A few trunks of ladies French ſhoes aſſorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewiſe an aſſortment of Dutch goods, conſiſting of Oſnabergs, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, ſtripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.
And for ſale by the package only by
Thomas & John Ketland.
Walnut-ſtreet Wharf.

Nov. 15. eotf

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company,

January 6, 1797.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Managers, a dividend of five dollars per ſhare, was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives any time after the 21ſt of this month.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treaſurer.

Jan. 6. raw4w.

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,
Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city.
The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. tſ§

In order to comply with contracts, I will ſell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,
A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Frederickſburg, beginning oppoſite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-ſtreet, and running up to the croſs ſtreet leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-ſtreet. This ſquare I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-ſtreet, and 12 on Sophia-ſtreet. Nine of thoſe on Caroline-ſtreet I have leaſed on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaſer could enhance the value of by building ſmall houſes, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the ſpring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their coſt than large buildings. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to
HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to aſcertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis ſuppoſed to Philadelphia) about four years ſince, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the higheſt importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-ſtreet

December 31. w & ſ 1m

Bank of Pennſylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare was declared for the laſt 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inſt.

JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Goſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 15/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 13/11 to 13/.
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

For Sale,
By George Deſchamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1. ſtf

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,
HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,

Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;
Amongſt which are
Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

Clocks and Watches.
LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

WM. HAYDON,
Drawing-Maſter, from London,

Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their reſpective homes. His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewiſe all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 13. eo2w

James M'Alpin, Taylor,
No. 3, *South Fourth-ſtreet,*

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of the
Moſt Faſhionable GOODS,
And of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

At this ſhop Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up in the neateſt and moſt Faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

New Theatre.

On FRIDAY EVENING, January 20,
Will be prefented,
A Celebrated PLAY, in three acts, interſperſed with ſongs, called

The Mountaineers.

Written by G. Colman, jun.

Octavian,	Mr. *Moreton*
Virolet,	Mr. *Fox*
Kilmallock,	Mr. *Warren*
Roque,	Mr. *Wignell*
Muleteers,	Meſſrs. *Darley, Darley, jr. Mitchell, Macdonald.*
Lope Tocho,	Mr. *Francis*
Perequillo,	Maſter *Warrell*
Goatherds,	Meſſrs. *Warrell, Bliſſett, Doctor* and *Morgan.*
Females,	Mrs. *Harvey*, mrs. *Doctor*, miſs *Oldfield*, &c.
Bulcazin Muley (1ſt time)	Mr. *Cooper*
Ganem,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Pacha,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Sadi,	Mr. *Harwood*
Moors,	Meſſrs. *Mitchell*, &c
Zorayda,	Mrs. *Warrell*
Floranthe,	Mrs. *Francis*
Agnes,	Mrs. *Oldmixon*

The 2d act will conclude with A SPANISH FANDANGO, compoſed by Mr. Francis.
The principal parts by Mr. J. Warrell, Sig. Doctor, and Miſs Milbourne.

To which will be added
A Celebrated FARCE, in one act, (never performed here) called

Seeing is Believing.

Sir Credule,	Mr. *Francis*
Captain Nightſhade,	Mr. *Fox*
Sceptic,	Mr. *Warren*
Simon,	Mr. *Harwood*
Porter,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Miſs Di,	Mrs. *Harvey*
Kitty,	Mrs. *Francis*

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar, And Gallery, half a dollar.
☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.
The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain riſe preciſely at 6 o'clock.
Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.
Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL
Reſpectfully informs the Public, that
THIS EVENING, Thurſday, Jan. 19, at 7 o'clock,
Will be delivered,
(FIRST PART)
The Priſon Scene in the Vicar of Wakefield, *Goldſmith*
The equal dealings of Providence demonſtrated, do.
(SECOND PART)
Edwin and Emma, *Mallet.*
Lavinia, *Thomſon.*
(THIRD PART)
The Hermit, *Parnell.*

☞ On SATURDAY,
(FIRST PART)
On the Means of Improvement in Oratory, including ſelections from Dr. Blair.
(SECOND PART)
Satan's Addreſs to the Sun, *Milton.*
Anthony's Speech on the Body of Julius Cæſar, *Shakeſpeare.*
Anthony's Funeral Oration, *Shakeſpeare.*
(THIRD PART.)
Hamlet's Soliloquy on Death, *Shakeſpeare.*
Cato's Soliloquy on the Immortality of the Soul, *Addiſon.*
Ode on the Paſſions, *Collins.*

☞ On MONDAY, January 23d,
Selections from Hiſtory.
Edwin and Angelina.
Gray's Elegy; and
Part of the Deſerted Village.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulſon, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

A Pointer found.

Any perſon having loſt a ſmall POINTER PUPPY about a fortnight ſince, may have him again by proving property and paying charges. Apply to the Printer.
January 10 3

A Watch Loſt.

Loſt on Monday laſt, a Silver Watch, makers' names, "Hauxhurſt and Doult New-York, 809," on the face, hour hand in a ſmall circle; the minute hand revolving in a larger. Whoever has found and will return the ſame, to JAMES EDGER, corner of Second and Catharine Streets, ſhall receive Ten Dollars reward. If offered for ſale, it is requeſted it may be ſtopped.
January, 18. *3t

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a ſuitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On ſaid plantation there is a genteel two-ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-houſe. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the beſt kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard conſiſts of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, may be informed of the terms by applying to
ANDREW HUNTER.
July 29 F

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE citizens of Philadelphia have, at the expenſe of their friends, in different parts of the United States, been alarmed. The diſtruction of property, by fire, has ſtruck us with awful ſurpriſe. It has grounded the idea, that ſome wretched incendiary would attempt the burning of this city. It has roufed the inhabitants, who, at the expenſe of their reſt, and riſk of their health, have watched the property of their neighbours during the long nights, and the ſeverity of cold which has marked this winter.

I have long waited to ſee ſome one of the people ſtep forward, and propoſe a plan to the public, which would ſecure property with leſs burthen than the preſent general patrol.

It is preſumed, the city police have it in their power to render the city more ſecure, by ordering doors to be fixed on all private alleys, by directing them to be ſhut by a certain hour of the night, and by levying a fine from all who neglect or diſobey.

The private alleys being ſhut, the patrol by the aid of the moon, or of the lamps, can view nearly one half ſquare, or open alley. Add to this the aid of horſes, whoſe feet ſhould be muffled to prevent noiſe, but in ſuch manner, as not to impede their ſpeed. Under theſe circumſtances, a few men, judiciouſly arranged through a city, would perform the whole buſineſs of the preſent numerous train. In caſe of fire, theſe horſmen would inſtantly ſpread the alarm; they could to the beſt advantage arrange the lin s to ſupply water, or remove goods. They would, at all times, be an excellent check on the watchmen, and with eaſe take up or diſpel the night walkers.

This city or grand patrole ſhould be veſted, by the corporation, with certain powers, to enable them to preſerve order in the night. They would form a ſort of night magiſtracy. They ſhould, nevertheleſs, be accountable to the city police; a report by the maſter or captain of the corps, for the preceding night, ſhould be by him filed in the mayor's office by 10 o'clock next day.

This grand patrol ſhall conſiſt of the moſt reſpectable maſters of families; they ſhould have certain priviledges and honors annexed to their office. It will be proper that they have a certain badge or ſymbol of their commiſſion, by which they will be able to detect and have impoſters puniſhed. It is not ſuppoſed they will receive any pay, but it is reaſonable that the public ſhall defray their unavoidable expenſes.

The regulations of this grand patrol, if not laid down by the city police, ſhould be approved by the mayor.

Their number may be increaſed or diminiſhed, as prudence ſhall direct; but they ſhould not be aboliſhed, as the magiſtracy of the city is not more important than the

PATROL OF THE NIGHT.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tueſday, January 3, *concluded.*

The report of the committee of Ways and Means on the ſubject of the balances due from individual States to the United States being under conſideration.

The gentleman before him (Mr. Williams) ſaid the Houſe would not give them time to make the neceſſary enquiries. Mr. Thatcher aſked what enquiries were neceſſary? The gentleman ſeemed to miſunderſtand the reſolution. It was merely to give notice to the ſtate, to pay the debt, and did not preclude any reaſon which they might have to give why it ſhould not be paid. He hoped, therefore, no poſtponement would take place, but that the reſolution would be agreed to.

Mr. Murray ſaid, the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Thatcher) had miſunderſtood him, if he thought he had aſſerted that certain ſtates would be thrown out of the union if the reſolution was entered into. He thought he had accompanied what he had ſaid with ſuch expreſſions as that he could not have been miſtaken. His meaning was, that if the ſtate of Delaware, for inſtance, was obliged to pay the debt due from her, added to her preſent burthens, it would have the effect to bear her down ſo much as to deprive her of her political conſequence in the union. He diſclaimed the other idea.

Mr. Craik roſe to make a motion, if in order, to poſtpone the farther conſideration of this queſtion till next ſeſſion. He wiſhed this, becauſe it would give time for cool deliberation. He was ſurpriſed to hear gentlemen deny that the carrying of this meaſure into effect was not likely to produce warmth in the country. He thought the conduct of gentlemen in that Houſe proved the contrary; for he thought they could not expect that the people whom they repreſented would be more cool on the ſubject than they were. The conſideration of this warmth, he ſaid, operated in his mind againſt taking up the buſineſs at all. Gentlemen ſaid they did not mean to take any coercive meaſures, but only to make the demand; but did they not know that when the demand had been made, they muſt enforce the payment, or ſhew they had not the power of doing ſo?

Mr. C. thought the ſtate of Delaware, though it had ſcarcely been mentioned, would be more particularly affected by a payment of the balances in queſtion than any other. The ſtate of New-York, he ſaid, was fully able to pay; but the ſame could not be ſaid of Delaware. Indeed when he ſaw New-York unwilling and Delaware unable to pay theſe balances, as a repreſentative of Maryland who was a ſmall debtor, he could not conſent to the payment of that debt, when there ſeemed to be no probability of enforcing payment from other ſtates.

He hoped, therefore, the Houſe would agree that this was not the proper time to make the application in queſtion, and vote for a poſtponement till next ſeſſion.

Mr. Iſaac Smith ſaid, if he underſtood the meaſure, it was to inform the ſtates, that there was ſuch a ſum of money ſtood charged againſt them. There was no threat in the reſolution; and if they had any objection to make to the demand, they would then make them. He had no objection to the notice being expreſſed in as mild terms as poſſible. The oppoſition to the reſolution was as warm, he ſaid, as if it carried an execution along with it. He thought this warmth might be withheld, at leaſt, for the preſent.

Mr. Livingſton ſaid there ſeemed to be a miſtake as to the language of the reſolution. If it went no further than a notice, it would not be objectionable; but it was accompanied with a requeſt for payment. Mr. L. went again into arguments to ſhew the neceſſity of a poſtponement, in order to an inveſtigation of the buſineſs.

A member enquired what was the queſtion.

The ſpeaker ſaid the queſtion was for a poſtponement for three weeks. The gentleman from Maryland had moved to poſtpone till next ſeſſion, which was not in order; a day certain muſt be mentioned, and even that would not be in order, except ſeconded, which was not the caſe with the gentleman's former motion.

Mr. Craik then moved and the motion was ſeconded, to poſtpone the queſtion until the firſt Monday in December next.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid, there ſeemed to be three different grounds upon which a poſtponement was urged. The firſt was, on an inſinuation that ſome ſort of agreement had taken place, when the ſums due to the creditor ſtates were funded, that the balances due from the debtor ſtates were to be reliquiſhed. So far from this taking place, Mr. G. ſaid, a motion to this effect had been made and negatived at that time, by the yeas and nays being taken upon it, 53 to 28. He was hurt, therefore, to hear of this inſinuation. The next ground for a poſtponement was founded on a ſuſpicion that the ſettlement made by the commiſſioners was not juſt. He ſaid he was not going to expreſs an opinion whether the ſettlement was a juſt one or not; whether the rules adopted by the commiſſioners were good or not; whether the mode of ſtating the accounts had been the beſt. It was deſirable that a private ſettlement ſhould take place, and though it fell hard on ſome, it was not the leſs deſirable; but ſuppoſing, however, that any of the debtor ſtates, or any ſtate, had a right to object to the ſettlement, to the juriſdiction of the commiſſioners, and of congreſs, and were not to be bound except by the judges of the ſupreme court, the proper time to have made theſe objections was when the bill for funding the balances of the creditor ſtates paſſed, for that was the time of carrying the ſettlement into execution.

Why, therefore, ſaid Mr. G. there ſhould be a poſtponement of three weeks to enable the New-York members to ſend to their ſtate, he did not know. They had had time enough; and he thought the buſineſs would have been better done three years ago than now.

The arguments adduced by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Murray) ſeemed to have weight; that to carry the meaſure into effect might create confuſion; and that we had not power over the ſtates to enforce payment. As to the danger of confuſion, there was as much on the one ſide as the other; becauſe thoſe ſtates which were to receive benefit from the payment by the debtor ſtates would have as much cauſe to complain if theſe debts were not paid, as theſe debtors being obliged to pay what they owe, could have.

The only ground, then, was the want of power to coerce the ſtates, and this, he owned, appeared to be ſtrong. Yet this ground was rather againſt the reſolution itſelf. It was better, he ſaid, to quit the whole buſineſs at once, than to poſtpone; than to leave the ſubject to irritate the minds of the people to no purpoſe. If it were poſtponed till next ſeſſion, the people would be operated upon by a fear of having the money to pay; and the ſtates who owed it, would alſo remain diſſatisfied.

Mr. G. thought, therefore, it would be beſt to put the queſtion, and to ſee whether they had the power in doubt or not. Rather than adopt any reſolution to poſtpone, he would cancel the buſineſs altogether.

He would ſay a word as to coercion. He did not ſee any power they had over the ſtates, except by attaching any of their property. He ſaw no other way in which they could lay hands on a ſtate. Nor was this owing to the weakneſs of our government (as it had been inſinuated.) This ſettlement of accounts was a remnant of the old government, and had nothing to do with the preſent; for now, their power was to be exerciſed over individuals, and not over ſtates.

As to the reſolution itſelf, if they went into a committee of the whole, he might perhaps make ſome obſervations upon it. He had been at a loſs to know why this ſubject had not been entered into before, and why it ſhould be brought forward now. With reſpect to the notification, he believe the ſtates had already been notified. As it would not be in order however to go into the ſubject generally, he had confined himſelf to the queſtion of poſtponement.

The queſtion for poſtponing to the firſt Monday in December, was then taken and negatived, there being only 27 votes for it.

For three weeks was next put, and negatived; 51 to 29.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the queſtion was put for one week, and negatived by the ſame members.

The queſtion for going into a committee of the whole on the ſubject, was then put and carried, when

Mr. Van Allen ſaid he wiſhed to ſimplify the buſineſs as much as poſſible. He believed it was very important to convince the ſtate of New-York that the ſettlement had been made upon fair and honorable principles; becauſe if they were convinced of this, they would have no objections to pay the debt; but, knowing the general ſentiments which prevailed in that ſtate of the unfairneſs of the tranſaction, he was deſirous that ſome ſtep ſhould be taken which would ſerve to adjuſt the buſineſs. He thought he held in his hand an amendment which was calculated to have that effect. It was as follows—To inſert after the word "indeed" "and that the proceedings of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall be open for the inſpection of ſuch agent or agents as the ſaid debtor ſtates, or either of them, ſhall appoint to inſpect the ſame."

Mr. Harper believed that the gentleman who brought forward this amendment, would have been the laſt to have done ſo, if he had ſeen all the miſchiefs which would be conſequent upon carrying it into effect. It would be to undo all that had been done with the greateſt labor, and with the greateſt difficulty, for three years; and what he aſked would be the conſequence? Were they to re-ſettle the buſineſs and conſume two or three more years in the affair, there would be no ſecurity that New-York, or ſome other ſtate, would not be diſſatisfied, ſo that there would be no end of ſuch a buſineſs. He was of the number of thoſe who wiſhed to have paſſed by this ſettlement at preſent altogether; but the majority had ſaid, we will have a deciſion. Let them make one. If he was called upon to vote upon the reſolution, he believed he ſhould vote againſt it; but, at all events, he ſhould deprecate more than any other poſſible courſe, the ripping up of this long diſpute.

Mr. Williams ſpoke at ſome length in favor of his colleague's motion, and Mr. W. Smith ſaid a few words againſt it, when it was put and negatived, there being only 20 for it.

Mr. Macon then ſaid that the United States had been the cauſe of encreaſing the debts of the ſtates by aſſuming the ſtate debts, ſome of which were not half, others not a quarter of the ſum aſſumed.

Mr. Locke alſo ſpoke a few words on the hardſhip of the caſe of North Carolina, who had made three times greater exertions in the war than ſome of her neighboring ſtates, who were made creditors, and yet they were brought in debtors.

The committee roſe and the houſe adjourned.

Wedneſday, January 4.

Mr. Dana from Connecticut, a new member, (in place of Mr. Tracy now in the Senate) yeſterday took the uſual oath and his ſeat in the Houſe.

Mr. Malbone preſented a petition from John Robinſon of Newport, merchant, praying for the remiſſion of a penalty incurred on account of due form not being obſerved in the regiſtering of the ſhip William of Charleſton. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Swanwick preſented a petition from the Inſpectors of the Cuſtoms at the port of Philadelphia, praying for an increaſe of ſalary.

Mr. S. Smith preſented one to the ſame purpoſe from Baltimore, both of which were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Swanwick preſented a petition from Philip Audibert, late a clerk in the public office of government, but who now from his age is paſt ſervice, being 65, praying, in conſideration of paſt uſefulneſs, for relief, that he may not ſink from a ſtate of eaſe and content, to that of poverty and diſtreſs. Referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. Swanwick alſo preſented two petitions, one from William Patten, the other from David Miller, formerly grocers in this city, praying for a remiſſion of penalties incurred in having ſold wine and ſpirits by retail without licence. The former ſtated that he had declined buſineſs in Auguſt laſt, and had only reſerved the remainder of a hogſhead of ſpirit for the uſe of workmen employed in a building, and that if any part of it had been ſold it was without his knowledge; the latter ſtated, that he had only reſerved a caſk of damaged wine for the purpoſe of making vinegar, and that none of it had been ſold, except on great ſolicitation, one quart by his wife to a ſtrange man.

Mr. S. moved that theſe petitions ſhould be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Objections were made to a reference of them at all, as an improper ſubject for legiſlative interference. If the petitioners, it was ſaid, had offended againſt the law, they ought to pay the penalty and that if the houſe were to employ themſelves in ſuch petitions, they might fit the whole year round, about worſe than nothing. Mr. Swanwick obſerved, on the other hand, that he underſtood the caſes of theſe petitioners were hard ones, having had ſome converſation with the diſtrict Attorney on the ſubject, and that at leaſt, the petition ought to have a reference, ſince, if the committee of commerce and manufactures (or a ſelect committee, if ſuch a reference ſhould be thought more proper) ſaw no reaſon to make an exception againſt the law, in favour of theſe petitioners, and he believed it would not be ſaid they were very apt to do ſo, their report would be very ſummary, and conſume but little of the time of the houſe.

A reference was denied by a great majority.

Mr. Harriſon preſented a petition of Lucy Clerk praying for payment of money due to her late huſband' a director of artillery in the late war. This petition having been decided upon laſt ſeſſion, ſome objections were made to the referring of it again, but, on the ground of new evidence they were over ruled, and it was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Blount moved that the petition of Richard Blackley, with a report thereon which had not been acted upon, be referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Dwight Foſter, from the committee of claims, made reports on the petitions of George Marker and wife, Samuel Wilkinſon, and Gilbert Dench, which were againſt the petitioners. They were twice read, the two former concurred in by the Houſe, and the laſt ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order of this day.

Mr. Livingſton ſaid, as they had lately ſhown much anxiety about the ideal property of the United States, he thought it was neceſſary to ſhew ſome reſpect to its real property; for this purpoſe he moved a reſolution to the following effect:

"Reſolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the title of the United States to lands lying weſt of Pennſylvania, between the 41ſt and 42d degrees of North latitude, lately claimed and ſold by the ſtate of Connecticut." Ordered to lie on the table.

On the Speaker's informing the Houſe that the buſineſs which had priority in the orders of the day, was the report of the committee of ways and means on the ſubject of balances due from individual ſtates to the United States, Mr. Nicholas brought forward a reſolution which propoſed the ſeizing of the property veſted by the ſtate of New-York in the funds of the United States, for payment of the balance due from that ſtate in the ſettlement of the commiſſioners, to the United States. This motion occaſioned conſiderable debate, and was negatived 42 to 35.—The houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the ſubject, when a ſimilar motion was introduced in the form of an amendment by Mr. Sitgreaves, and negatived 45 to 30. The original reſolution was at length put and carried by a conſiderable majority, there being 53 votes in its favour. The committee then roſe, and on motion for the houſe to take up the buſineſs, a motion for adjournment was made and carried.

When the houſe was about to form itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſubject of the balances due from individual ſtates to the United States.

Mr. Nicholas roſe and ſaid, though the propoſition he had made the other day was at that time thought improper, he was more and more convinced of its propriety. He thought the courſe pro-

pased to be taken by the report which had been made was not the beſt; he thought they were courting oppoſition, and giving the ſtate of New-York an opportunity of embodying its oppoſition, ſo as to make it dangerous to attempt, if it ſhould hereafter be thought neceſſary, to enforce the payment of the balance in queſtion. He believed the United States had it in their power at preſent to do themſelves juſtice; but were the United States to lay their hands on the funds of the ſtate of New-York as a ſecurity for their debt, there would be nothing left to operate upon the minds of the people of that ſtate, but the juſtice of the meaſure, as they would no longer foſter any idea of evading the debt. He could ſee no objection to this proceeding.

If there was danger of a ſerious conflict with that ſtate, in order to recover this debt, he for one would chuſe to relinquiſh it altogether; but if they were to pay themſelves by laying hold of their ſtock, he believed that ſtate would acquieſce in the meaſure, and there would no more be heard of it, which might not be the caſe if they made a demand, and were to wait for objections or a refuſal of payment. From the zeal which had been ſhewn by the gentlemen from New-York on this occaſion, he aſked if it would be extraordinary if that ſtate ſhould put it out of their power to do themſelves juſtice; and whether when the oppoſition to the demand ſhould be drawn into a focus, it would not be encreaſed in its force? He thought there could be no doubt of it.

There was one objection to a proceeding of this kind that might have ſome weight. It might be ſaid, for inſtance, that the ſtate from whence he came, or others, might refuſe to pay, after they had diſtrained upon the funds of New-York for their debt. It might be ſo. He believed that one of the debtor ſtates could never pay. This was no reaſon why they ſhould not receive the debt from New-York. They might nevertheleſs allow ſo much from the amount as ſhould be equal to the deficiency in the payments of the other ſtates. He thought to adopt this plan would be to avoid any diſagreeable conflict which might otherwiſe take place, and be a means of preſerving harmony between that ſtate and the United States. He therefore propoſed a reſolution to the following effect—which he wiſhed to be committed to the ſame committee of the whole to which was referred the report of the committee of ways and means on this ſubject.

Reſolved, That the balances due from certain ſtates in the ſettlement of accounts between individual ſtates and the United States, ſhall be diſcharged out of the funds which ſuch ſtates may hold in the public debt of the United States, and that the ſecretary of the treaſury have directions accordingly.

[*To be Continued.*]

CONTINUATION OF

Late Foreign Intelligence.

We have already publiſhed the German and Engliſh accounts of the actions of the 19th and 24th October: the following are the French details of the ſame action—

From the London Courier, Nov. 8.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

ARMY of the RHINE and MOSELLE.

Extract of a letter from the General in Chief, Moreau to the Executive Directory.

"Upon the 27th of this month the right wing was attacked in the paſſes d'Enfer, St. Pierre, and St, Morgen. The advanced guard was obliged to fall back, but the main body preſerved its poſition. The paſs was guarded, and the enemy were unable to block it up.

"I gave orders again to attack the enemy next day. The centre of the army was to ſupport this attack by a detachment which followed the route of the paſs of Simonswald.

"Upon the 28th, Prince Charles, who had concentrated his whole army in the neighbourhood of Elſach and Eſſingen, attacked the advanced guard of the centre and that of the left. The latter were to fall back upon the army, but that of the centre was under the neceſſity of making head in its poſition, in order to protect the return of its detachment in the Simonſwald.

"That of the left was to fall back behind the Elſt upon the firſt attack of Reutzengen, which it occupied by the bridges of Anwaſſen and Theningen; but the brave general Beaupeuis, who had the command of this movement, was killed at the beginning of this action, ſo that the detachment continued to fight in the bad poſition which it occupied till new orders could be given, and all their bravery was requiſite to prevent them from being driven in by a ſuperiority of force, and numerous artillery.

"After this engagement, in which, fortunately, we did not loſe a ſingle piece of artillery, the army preſerved its poſition behind the Elſt; the right at the entrance of the defile of Waldſkirk, the left at Riges; but as the Moſelle at Theningen was commanded by the heights of Mundingen, I took poſition five hundred toiſes behind, defending the mouth of the paſſage in front by Hargenzingen, the right by the mountains. The loſs of the enemy is about five hundred killed and one hundred and and fifty made priſoners. The attack of the right wing ſucceeded, and its advanced guard reſumed its poſition at St. Pierre.

"Upon the 29th the enemy attacked Nimburg. They diſplayed in artillery, infantry, and cavalry, conſiderable forces. The heads of their columns were ready to ſeize the paſſes at all the other points, had they ſucceeded in foreing this one; but their efforts were uſeleſs, and their attacks, which they continued to repeat with freſh troops from ten o'clock in the morning till late at night, were repelled with the greateſt courage. The light artillery eſpecially performed prodigies of valor. The enemy likewiſe attempted an attack upon the left of the centre of the army, but vigorouſly repulſed by the 10th demi-brigade, they confined themſelves to this trial.

"I am retiring towards Huningen. Yeſterday the enemy followed us with their artillery; but the rear-guard commanded by Generals Abbatucci and and Laboſſiere, completely kept them in check.

"Upon the 24th, 25th and 26th, the advanced guards were engaged; we have made about 700 priſoners.

"Health and reſpect.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

Extract of a letter addreſſed to the Executive Directory, by the Commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, dated October 30.

"Citizens Directors,

"On the 1ſt of this month the army took the following poſition:—the left on the Rhine, the right at Kaudern. the centre at Schillingen. I remained there on the ſecond, and it was my intention, if the enemy had not purſued me with their whole army, to have maintained myſelf there.—Their efforts ſeemed particularly directed againſt Kaudern and Hiel: and their object was, in opening Ludlingen, to arrive before me at Amindingen, and cut off my retreat to Huninguen. I made a vigorous attack the ſame day on the poſt at Rhinfelden, but their having time to cut down the bridge prevented any good effect reſulting from this attack.

"The troops of gen. Ferrino, who were ordered to defend Kaudern and Hiel performed prodigies of valor, and reſiſted the repeated attacks of the enemy from day break till night. I gave orders for their being ſupported by a poſt of the general's diviſion, againſt whom the attack was leſs vigorous. Gen. Joubert ſupported the attack from Schillingen to the Rhine.

"Notwithſtanding the fatigue of the troops, occaſioned by the very bad weather, they repulſed the enemy in every attack, without at all regarding their numbers; and if the ſituation of the army had permitted to remain upon the right bank of the Rhinel we flatter ourſelves we ſhould have gained a very brilliant victory. We have taken about 100 priſoners from the enemy, five of whom are officers.

"On the 6th the army took a poſition at Atſlugen. On the 5th it paſſed the Rhine at Huningen; and although the army of the enemy was encamped only a league diſtant from us, they dared not moleſt or interrupt us in our paſſage, which was effected in the greateſt order, and covered by generals Abbatucci and Laboiſſiere.

"Health and reſpect.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

STRASBURG, October 24.

Extract of a letter to the miniſter for foreign affairs, concerning the Engliſh envoy.

"You are going to confer with a man whom I well knew at Peterſburgh, and who is, and always has been, one of the moſt warm and dangerous enemies of France. It is neceſſary that you ſhould know him well. I inform you that no perſon has more knowledge of men and things; that no one knows better how to conceal a ſecret, and to gueſs or draw out the ſecrets of others."

The remainder of the letter contains reflexions on his Lordſhips character, which we decline inſerting.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1797.

☞ A ſtated meeting of the Philoſophical Society will be held at their hall at 6 o'clock this evening.—New members to be elected.

The Senate yeſterday elected Samuel Mickle Fox, Kearney Wharton, and Wm. Miller, jun. Directors of the Bank of Pennſylvania, by an unanimous vote.

HENRY LATIMER, Eſq. is re-elected Senator of the United States, by the legiſlature of the ſtate of Delaware, for ſix years, commencing the third of March next.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

Total amount of the votes of ten counties, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, for members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to ſerve in the fifth Congreſs of the United States—viz.—

Meſſieurs	Dayton	5793
	Schureman	3937
	Sinnickſon	3608
	Thompſon	3654
	Imlay	3545
	Kitchell	3482
	E. Elmer	1953
	Linn	1970
	Bloomfield	1759

N. B. This return includes the votes of all the counties in New-Jerſey, except the counties of Suſſex and Bergen, and one townſhip of the county of Burlington, which have not yet come to hand; but from the beſt accounts it appears that the votes of theſe counties will only increaſe the majorities of the five higheſt candidates.

A printed copy of the following authentic Document (in the French language,) was yeſterday ſent to us by a correſpondent. [Am. D. Adv.]

"Extract from the regiſter of the deliberations of the commiſſion delegated by the French government to the Weſt-Indies.

"The commiſſion reſolve that the captains of French ſhips of war and privateers, are authorized to ſeize and to conduct into the ports of the colony, American veſſels deſtined for or ſailing from Engliſh ports.

"The veſſels already taken, or thoſe which may in future be taken, ſhall remain in the ports of the colony, unſil it ſhall be otherwiſe ordained.

"The 7th of Frimaire, (27th of November,) in the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

"Signed in the regiſter of the Proces Verbeaux.

"Le Blanc, Preſident.

"Sonthonax, "Raimond, } Commiſſioners.

"Paſcall, Secretary,"

"A true copy, according to the ſecretary general of the commiſſion. "PASCALL."

Extract of a letter from an American reſiding at the Havannah, dated the 24th of December, 1796.

"The Revenge French privateer has ſent in here two American veſſels, one of them a brig laden with rice from Charleſton for Jamaica.

"Don Juan Procopio de Baſſcourt Conte Santa Clara, is arrived in quality of governor of this Iſland:—he was formerly governor of Barcelona; his policy is founded on the beſt principles, and it is expected here that he will act friendly to the Americans."

The following letter was yeſterday received via. New-York.

Havannah, Dec 24, 1796.

Meſſrs Sperry & Campbell,

SIRS,

I am ſorry to inform you of our being captured by a French privateer of 10 guns, off Heneaga on the 14th inſt. I cannot at preſent inform you what will be our fate, as I am detained on board as a priſoner, and not ſuffered to go on ſhore. Captain Earl was taken on board the privateer, and I ſuppoſe ſent to the Cape—I pray God you had Inſurance made, as I wrote by three different opportunities from Jamaica.

The reaſon given for taking us is, that we were bound from a Britiſh port, and ſhewed us their commiſſion, wherein they had orders to take all Americans bound to or from Britiſh ports.

The ſame privateer has ſent into this port a brig loaded with rice, bound to Jamaica, which was yeſterday condemned, veſſel and cargo—I am really afraid it will be our fate. The ſame privateer captured the next day after taking us, the brig Peggy, belonging to George Peter, and the ſchooner Betſey, belonging to Dutilh and Wachſmuth—where they have ſent them I do not know. I have had a great deal of trouble, owing to the falſe information, to the captain of the privateer, by one of captain Earls' boys, that there was fifteen thouſand dollars in caſh on board, which occaſioned a complete ſearch for money. I had borrowed of the mate 100 dollars, which they took from me, and left me without a ſix pence. They alſo took from the mate 70 dollars. Captain E's boy is gone home; his name is ——, a ſon of the man you bought the ſtaves of. The cargo conſiſts of 36 tierces and 300 bags of coffee, about 90,000 weight, 200 bags of ginger, and ſome old iron & copper for your account, 70 bags of ginger on account of Jacob Sperry and Co. I would have ſent you copies of the invoices, but they have taken all my papers from me; however I hope to get copies of them in a few days (when I get releaſed.) They have plundered me of every thing that is eatable.

JOHN M. IRWIN.

ORIGINAL.

A Gentleman who had lately read a pamphlet entitled "Thomas Paine to George Waſhington," was reprobating the writer, in preſence of a young Lady, for the reflexions caſt on the illuſtrious character.—She replied, "When the Age of Reaſon appeared, Sir, you were not offended with the freedom with which Paine treated JESUS CHRIST; but you are ſo good a man you cannot bear the leaſt reflexion on George Waſhington." [*Virg. Paper.*]

By this day's Mail.

NORFOLK, January 9.

This day arrived the brig Eliza, Captain Lot Luce, 85 days from Liverpool. On the 29th Dec. in lat. 36, long. 68, ſpoke the brig Lucy, Froſt, 5 days out from Norfolk, bound to Cadiz, all well.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner Polly, Capt. N. Kirly, in 11 days from the Havanna. Through the politeneſs of the captain and paſſengers we are enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars:

That War was proclaimed at the Havanna on the 15th of November; an embargo took place on the 18th, which was not taken off till the 24th of December. A proclamation was iſſued by the Governor of the Havanna on the 19th of December, ordering all Britiſh ſubjects, not naturalized, to quit the iſland of Cuba in 8 days; and thoſe who were naturalized, by virtue of the act of toleration, were to be furniſhed with paſſports to retire to the cities of Bijacal or Santiago, there to remain till an opportunity offered to ſhip them off the iſland.

The following veſſels ſailed from the Havanna, in company with the ſchooner Polly, the 28th of December:

Brig Courtney, Livingſton, from Jamaica to Norfolk, (put into the Havanna in diſtreſs.)
Schooner Ariel, Weeks, for Philadelphia.
Brig Neptune, Douglas, from Jamaica to Wilmington, (put in there in diſtreſs.)
Snow Flora, Corey, for Charleſton.
Sloop Nancy, Huntington, for ditto.
Brig Two Brothers, of Wilmington, for ditto.
Brig Sally, Newell, of Murfreeſboro', for ditto.
Schooner Barbara, Simon White, of and for Baltimore.
Schooner ——, Seaſon, for Boſton.
And a Rhode-Iſland ſloop, from Curracoa to Norfolk, ſailed from the Havanna in company.

Left at the Havanna,

Sloop Mercury, Pikes, from Kingſton, bound to Philadelphia.
Schooner Harriet, J. Foſter, of and bound to Charleſton, taking in a cargo.
Brig Harriet, Macaulay, from Baltimore, juſt arrived.
Snow Nelly, De Shields, juſt arrived from Baltimore; not permitted to land her cargo.

Captured and plundered Americans:

The ſhip Golden Age, owned by Mr. Moulton, of Philadelphia (who was in her) was captured on her paſſage from Kingſton to Philadelphia, by a French privateer, and ſent into the Havanna.
The ſhip Thomas, Martin, of Charleſton, was boarded by a privateer without a commiſſion, plundered of a great number of articles, and carried to St. Iago; ſhe afterwards came to the Havanna.

Captured Britiſh veſſels at the Havanna:

The Bermuda privateer Hawk, taken by a Spaniſh frigate.
Brig ——, Pinkerton, from St. Kitt's, to Belfaſt.
Brig ——, Woolford, from Montſerrat to Liverpool (Nova Scotia.)
Ship Minerva, ——, from Jamaica to Liverpool (England.)

BALTIMORE, January 17.

By Mr. Maloy, who went out ſupercargo of the Ann and Maria, of this port, we learn that the above veſſel was taken on her homeward bound paſſage from Jamaica, in September laſt, by a French privateer, and carried into St. Jago, in the iſland of Cuba, where (the capt. of the privateer having bribed two of the hands to ſwear ſhe was Britiſh property) ſhe and her cargo were both condemned, without even the ſemblance of a trial; that her cargo was inſtantly landed, ports knocked into her, and that ſhe was immediately ſent on a cruiſe as a French privateer. It has been ſo long ſince Mr. Maloy left St. Jago (upwards of 70 days) that he can give no confirmation or contradiction of the intelligence reſpecting the capture of our veſſels by the Spaniards—but he ſays, that a number of Americans have been ſent into St. Jago by French privateers, all of whom had met the ſame fate as himſelf, and that a French nod is Spaniſh law, in that part of the iſland.

ALBANY, January 9.

By a letter lately received from Mr. Talbot, agent for the United States, for the purpoſe of effecting the releaſement of American ſeamen in the Weſt-Indies, to his friend in this ſtate; we learn, that he had viſited Barbadoes and Martinico, and had a conference with four Britiſh admirals, viz. Hyde Parker, Henry Harvey, H. Carberry Chriſtian, and Charles Moriee Pole, Eſquires, and correſpondence with the two former; the reſult of which terminated more favorably than was at firſt expected. Admiral Harvey, commanding all the ſhips of war ſtationed among the windward iſlands, had given the moſt poſitive aſſurances, that he would cauſe an enquiry to be made, on board all the ſhips of war, as they returned into port, and that all Americans found on board ſhould be diſcharged, and that he would give poſitive orders againſt all farther impreſſments of American ſeamen, and to pay due reſpect to the protections with which they may be furniſhed. Mr. Talbot farther informs, that theſe orders were putting in execution, and that more than ſixty had been diſcharged. He likewiſe mentions the great mortality of the Britiſh forces both by ſea and land, in divers parts of the Weſt-Indies; and that orders had arrived to ſtop all Spaniſh property; but not to proceed to condemnation until farther orders. He expreſſes entire confidence in the future conduct of the Britiſh government towards America, and that no farther injuries will be committed on our trade or inhabitants.

NEW-YORK, January 17.

In our paper of yeſterday, the reader will obſerve a note at the foot of the article of eſtimates and duties, of this kind: "More than half the whole revenue of the United States, ariſing from impoſt and tonnage, is paid by the ſtates of New-York and Pennſylvania."

We wiſh our readers to underſtand that that note did *not* originate with the editors of the Minerva. It was copied from another paper, and could have proceeded only from inattention in the publiſhers. We ſhould not now have noticed the aſſertion, had not ſimilar ideas fallen from a member of Congreſs in a late debate on the balances; and did not ſuch aſſertions frequently occur in the commercial ſtates by way of boaſting.

The truth is, more than half the revenue *is collected* in the ports of Philadelphia and New-York: but the duties are *paid* by *all* the ſtates in the Union. Philadelphia imports, not only for her near neighbors, but for all the ſouthern ſtates. New-York imports largely for the ſouthern ſtates, and wholly for her adjacent neighbors. *More* dry goods are carried from New-York up Connecticut river, than up the Hudſon. The conſumers on that river, including Connecticut, Hampſhire county, in Maſſachuſetts, and part of Vermont and New-Hampſhire, amount to almoſt 400,000 ſouls, a population equal to that of the whole ſtate of New-York, and the richeſt people and the moſt liberal conſumers of luxuries, that are in America. Not to mention a large portion of New-Jerſey, which are dependent on New-York merchants for ſupplies.

It is very deſirable that the citizens of the American republic ſhould lay aſide the little narrow views of local advantages, and think themſelves members of *one great community*. Of what conſequence is it whether the duties on goods are paid on this ſide or the other, of an imaginary line? Is an inhabitant of New York or Albany, *happier* or *better*, becauſe he lives in a ſtate where cuſtoms are collected, than the citizens of Newark or Burlington, who are ſeparated from the collecting port by a large river? Americans ought to be aſhamed of naming ſuch diſtinctions. [*Minerva.*]

COMMUNICATIONS.

Some members of a certain body, have *patriotically* hinted, that the French directory, ought to make war upon the United States. They have not ſaid indeed, that they will openly join France, ſhould it come to a quarrel; but it is yet to be ſeen whether they do not mean to proſtrate their country before the French directory, by witholding from it the means neceſſary for an honorable negotiation.

You have ſeen a cock upon a dung-hill in ſearch of food; with what induſtry he ſcratches it, with what earneſtneſs he examines every layer of filth as he turns it over; and how he ſtruts and crows when he finds a grain of half rotten corn to devour—juſt ſo your democrats ſearch the dung-hill of philoſophy for diſorganizing ſentiments, and ſtrut and crow on finding one, through their whole chain of newspapers—as if they had juſt received precious treaſure from Mexico.

Plato, a writer in the cauſe of holy inſurrection, would perſuade the people, that their government has acted unjuſtly towards France—and that juſtice requires *they* ſhould take a part with France againſt their own government:—and in this patriotic attempt he calls in the aid of an extract from Godwin's Political Juſtice,—"I have a paramount engagement to the cauſe of juſtice and the benefit of the human race. If the nation undertakes what is unjuſt, fidelity in that undertaking is a crime." This morſel has been copied into the Aurora, and no doubt will make its way good to the Chronicle, the Argus, and the Baltimore Telegraph.

Wants a place, as Wet Nurse,

A woman with a good breast of milk, who can be well recommended, for further particulars enquire of the Printer. Jan. 17.

Bank of the United States,

December 26th, 1796.

WHEREAS the following described Certificates of Public Debt, credited in the books of the Treasury, and of Stock of the Bank of the United States, were lost with the brig Peggy, John Hyer, master, on her passage to London—Therefore notice is hereby given, that application will be made for others of the same description agreeably to the rules established at the Treasury and Bank of the United States respectively.

CERTIFICATES OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Date & No.	In whose favor issued.	Dolls.	Cts.	
Mar. 4, 1796.				
2169 & 2170	Walter Boyd,	2 of 10000		each def. assu.
2171 to 2176	ditto	6	5000	do.
2177	ditto	1	5421 93	do.
Feb. 16.				
14036	Fermin de Tastet,	1	3000	6 per ct. dom.
Mar. 4.				
14076	Francois G. de Tournes,	1	400.	do.
14077	ditto	1	855 47	do.
3528	Diego Dittmer,	1	674 44	do. assu.
3529	ditto	1	1169 15	do.
Feb. 16.				
14034	ditto	1	3499 46	do. dom.
Mar. 4.				
14078	Joseph Lucas	1	3000	do.
3527	ditto	1	1000	do. assu.
Feb, 16.				
14035	Pares & Heygate,	1	2632 58	do. dom.
3517	ditto	1	1367 42	do. assu.
2618	ditto	1	3000	3 per ct. do.
Mar. 4				
10834 & 10835	F. C. Pourrat, veuve le Coulteulx,	2	5000	each do. dom.
10836	ditto	1	5591 10	do.
2636 to 2641	ditto	6	5000	each do. assu.
2642	ditto	1	2096 28	do.
Feb. 16.				
9273	Elizabeth Rutt,	1	14000	def. dom.
2160	Edward Steers,	1	3655 67	do. assu.
9274	ditto	1	440 70	do. dom.
Mar. 4				
9303	Hannah Shelly	1	2562 23	do. do.
2633 to 2635	Sir Benj. Thompson,	3	5000	each 3 per ct. assumed.
2167	Rev. G. K. Whatley,	1	2000	def. assu.
2168	ditto	1	1600	do. do.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK.

Dates & No.	In whose favor issued.	
Jan. 1. 1796.		
19609 to 19613	Joseph Atkinson,	5 of 1 share.
2946	Thomas Andros,	3 shares.
4112	ditto	2 shares.
387, 5045, 5046, 7123, 19259 to 19261	William Barnard,	7 1 share.
3076 & 2138	Alexander Blair,	2 5 shares.
964 & 295	ditto	2 10 shares
2854	ditto	1 4 shares.
13227 & 13565	Rev. David Bogue,	2 1 share.
609	Martin de Havilland	1 5 shares.
1666	ditto	1 4 shares.
2959 & 2962	Samuel Etheridge,	2 3 shares.
2967	ditto	1 2 shares.
95 to 100	Joshua Grigby, jun.	6 5 shares.
14023 & 14024	Mrs. Sarah Harris,	2 1 share.
8294	Henry 14th, Prince Reuss de Plauen,	1 13 shares.
2413 & 2414	ditto	2 3 shares.
4052	ditto	1 5 shares.
54	Nathaniel Le Cocq,	1 5 shares,
55 & 2221	Wm Peter Le Cocq,	2 5 shares.
2539	Joseph Lucas,	1 5 shares.
13531 & 13532	Thomas Mullet,	2 1 share.
2954 to 2957	Thomas Raikes,	4 5 shares.
3293	ditto	1 11 shares.
2867 & 2868	William Raikes,	2 5 shares.
2925	ditto	1 7 shares.
392	ditto	1 3 shares.
4067	Rev. Cha. Richards,	1 2 shares.
10209 & 10210	ditto	2 1 share.
5714	Charles Steers,	1 1 share.
2950	ditto	1 10 shares.
3084	ditto	1 2 shares.
19131 & 19132	James Steers,	2 1 each.
539	George Watson,	1 5 shares.

1aw6w G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonboro' and Coosahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah eve Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah.

2. From Coosahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Coosahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coosahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Proposals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1796.
Jan. 16. d6w.

FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings o the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c, enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-street.

Oct. 17. tths

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are justly due and owing from messrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his separate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as separate property of the said Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and satisfactorily ascertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the said firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huston*, his son-in-law, to his daughter, miss *M'Clenachan*, and to his son, *George M'Clenachan*, several large and valuable real estates, as well as considerable personal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaster, in the county of New-Castle on Delaware, and elsewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their just debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all persons whomsoever, against the purchase from the said grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the said real or personal property, as the most vigorous measures will without delay be taken to render the same liable to the just demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzsimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Isaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie,
Samuel W. Fisher, } Committee.

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all persons against purchasing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and personal estates he conveyed away to his son-in law and to his children was the result of a deliberation had upon the subject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that trust confided in the subscribers by those creditors: a step which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very statement of the fact therefore must dispel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a desire to secure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his just debts. It was sanctioned by the advice of council as a measure *necessary* to the safety of the creditors. If the advertisement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjustifiable conduct, not to the subscribers who have merely published the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to investigate in a high court of justice the validity of those purchases of which Mr. M'Clenachan so confidently speaks.

The subscribers therefore are bound by a sense of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution against purchasing of those grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchase from any other persons (if such there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made similar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Those printers who have been requested to publish the first CAUTION, are desired t publish this also.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz.	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

Cit of Washington, Feb. 11. 5

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 &1m2awtf

Horses taken in,

For the Winter Season,

And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street. September 13. tts 4t

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SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&s.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the ease and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for those who are extensively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the course of the whole year, for each month separatively. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in use, of selecting the bills due in each month from the promiscuous entries of several months.

To which is prefixed,

A table shewing the number of days from any day any month, to the same day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and sold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 2. tawtf

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	- - -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	- - -	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	- - -	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	- -	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do.	o	15 do.	: -	141,000
	10,054 Prizes			300,000
	10,046 Blanks			
	30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars			300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *August* 18, 1796. mth

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]